

# NO CHANGES URGED IN THE ARMY OR NAVY

## President Wilson Delivers His Message To Congress

### MODEL OF THE WEST END MINE INTRODUCED AT OPENING OF COURT

The Jim Butler-West End case was formally opened in the district court before Judge Averill this morning. Owing to the results of a conference between the attorneys and the executive officers of the two companies there was no hearing of the motion to amend the original complaint which goes over to a later date, when the original question of title is settled. The attorneys arrived at the conclusion it would simplify matters to agree on an interlocutory decree which would leave open the extent of damages and the amount of penalty to be exacted in the event the judgment is against the West End company. If the judgment should be adverse to the Butler company that company retains the right of appeal. It is believed the case will not be disposed of before Christmas, as Horatio Ailing, attorney for the defense, said his side of the case would offer the testimony of 16 witnesses.

The experts in attendance are: For the Jim Butler—Fred Selbert, John Wellington Finch, Fred Searies and Andrew C. Lawson. For the West End—Horace V. Winchell, W. H. Wiley and Edmond A. Jussen.

The first action was to introduce a model of the workings in conflict by the West End company and the examination of G. W. Pierce, the constructor, who explained various points about the model.

Warren V. Richardson, engineer for the West End, followed with a statement of underground conditions and was under examination when court recessed at noon.

The system of reporting the case embraces all the up-to-date methods in the equipment of Mr. Joe Lozano and Mrs. Gillespie, who have charge of the work. A dictaphone and graphophone are used to expedite the business. These machines represent a cost of \$700. The reporters stay fifteen minutes in the courtroom and then one retires to read the notes to a dictaphone. The records are taken off as rapidly as completed and handed to the typists, who insert them in the repeating machine and begin tossing off copy on the typewriter. Each typist sits with a bonnet attached to the head to hold the ends of tubes. These, inserted in both ears, enable the operator to concentrate her attention on transcribing the notes. One foot remains on a pedal and, should it be desired to slacken or speed up, the machine can easily be controlled or turned back for corrections.

### Paid \$50,000 For Second Base

(By Associated Press.)  
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8.—Eddie Collins, star second baseman of the Athletics, was sold today to the Chicago Americans. Connie Mack, manager of the Athletics, declined to make public the amount involved, but it is reported the sale price was \$50,000.

### 9 TONS BULLION SENT OUT SUNDAY BY TWO MINES

BELMONT AND EXTENSION SEND  
OUT 111 BARS OF GOLD  
AND SILVER.

Another record breaking shipment of bullion went out from the Belmont Sunday, when 89 bars weighing 178,851 ounces, valued at \$125,195, were forwarded to Selby for separation. This is the second largest shipment from the Belmont, as the clean up for the first part of the month was about as large, and both were better than the big shipment of June 27, 1913, which was hailed as the triumphant feat of the then new Belmont mill. The 1913 shipment comprised 173,575 ounces, or 95 pounds less than six tons of gold and silver bullion. The value of this on the high quotation of silver prevailing at that time was \$133,652.75. The value of last Sunday's shipment was \$125,195 approximately and the weight was seven tons. The gold content is passed to the credit of the shipper and the silver goes into storage to await eventual results from the war. The company has already 1,250,000 ounces in storage and the management is confident that the outcome will justify the confidence in withholding the metal from the market.

The Tonopah Extension shipped 22 bars weighing 2,563 pounds, valued at \$23,590, and also one carload of concentrates, the value of which was not reported this morning. The bullion represents the clean up for the last week of November and the concentrates the accumulation for the past half of the month. The value of the concentrates was not known this morning, but it will run close to the value of the first carload for the first half of the month which yielded \$12,000. The bullion shipments and concentrates raise the gross earnings of the Extension to the highest in the recent history of the company and the net earnings for November are expected to set the pace for the future, as the company has cleared off the obligations for improvements and is now operating on a normal basis.

The total weight of the two bullion shipments was 17,463 pounds.

### BIG SERVIAN VICTORY FULLY CONFIRMED

OVER 1,800 PRISONERS CAPTURED  
WHEN THE ENEMY WAS  
OVERWHELMED.

(By Associated Press.)  
NISH, Dec. 8.—The Servian victory of December 5th on the northeastern front, further emphasized the statement that the enemy was overwhelmed and retired in disorder.

"We took six officers and 1,800 prisoners with many guns," the report says.

### MINE WORKERS OFFER TO CALL OFF STRIKE

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE  
READ AT THE DENVER  
CONVENTION.

(By Associated Press.)  
DENVER, Dec. 8.—Presentation of the international executive committee report recommending termination of the Colorado coal miners' strike and the selection of a committee from delegates to submit recommendations were features of the morning session of the United Mine Workers of America convention.

HAD APPENDIX REMOVED.

Dr. McLeod operated this morning on Mike Vucovich, employed at the Mizpah shaft, for appendicitis. The patient is recovering nicely.

## NEW RETRENCHMENT DOESN'T MEAN REDUCTION IN GOVERNMENT COST

(By Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—President Wilson departed from the prepared text of his annual address in congress and devoted his remarks principally to answering those who contend the United States is not prepared for national defence, to give notice to the business world that the legislative programme of the administration, as affects the regulation of business, is practically completed. He said this had resulted in a clear road for business to travel to "unclouded success." Honest business, he said, need have nothing to fear in treading the way. He outlined trust and currency bills.

"Our programme of legislation with regard to the regulation of business," he said, "is virtually complete. The road at last lies clear and firm for business. Every honest man and every man who believes the public interest is part of his own interest, may walk in it with perfect confidence."

(By Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The president's address to congress follows:

Gentlemen of the Congress:

The session upon which you are now entering will be the closing session of the sixty-third congress, a congress I venture to say, which will long be remembered for the great body of thoughtful and constructive work which it has done.

War has interrupted the means of trade not only, but also the process of production. In Europe it is destroying men and resources wholesale and upon a scale unprecedented and appalling. There is reason to feel that the time is near, if it be not already at hand, when several of the countries of Europe will find it difficult to do for their people what they have hitherto found it easy to do—many essential and fundamental things. At any rate, they will need our help and our manifold services as they have never needed them before; and we should be ready, more fit and ready than we have ever been.

**Commercial Gains.**

It is of equal consequence that the nations whom Europe has usually supplied with innumerable articles and manufacture and commerce of which they are in constant need and without which their economic development halts and stands still can now get only a small part of what they formerly imported and eagerly took to us to supply their all but empty markets. This is particularly true of our own neighbors, the states, great and small, of Central and South America. Their lines of trade have hitherto run chiefly athwart the seas, not to our ports, but to the ports of Great Britain and of the older continent of Europe. What interests us just now is not the explanation, but the fact and our duty and opportunity in the presence of it. Here are markets which we must supply, and which we must find the means of action.

**Merchant Marine.**

To speak plainly, we have greatly erred in the way in which we have stunted and hindered the development of our merchant marine. And now, when we need ships, we have not got them. We have year after year debated, without end or conclusion, the best policy to pursue with the use of ores and forests and water powers of our national domain in the rich states of the west, when we should have acted; and they are still locked up. The key is still turned upon them; the door shut fast at which thousands of vigorous men, full of initiative, knock clamorously for admittance. The water power of our navigable streams outside the national domain also, even in the eastern states, where we have worked and planned for generations, is still not used as it might be, because we will and we won't; because the laws we have made do not intelligently balance encouragement against restraint. We withhold by regulation.

**Using National Resources.**

I have come to ask you to remedy these mistakes and omissions, even at this short session of a congress which would certainly seem to have done all the work that could reasonably be expected of it. The time and the circumstances are extraordinary, and so must our efforts be also. Fortunately, two great measures, finely conceived, the one to unlock, with proper safeguards, the resources of the national domain, the other to encourage the use of the navigable waters outside that domain for the generation of power, have already passed the house of representatives and are ready for immediate consideration and action by the senate. With the deepest earnestness I urge their prompt passage.

And there is another great piece of legislation which awaits and should receive the sanction of the senate; I mean the bill which gives a larger measure of self-government to the people of the Philippines.

"But I think you will agree with me that this does not complete the toll of our duty. How are we to carry our goods to the empty markets of which I have spoken if we have not the ships? How are we to build up a great trade if we have not the certain and constant means

of transportation upon which all profitable and useful commerce depends? And how are we to get the ships if we wait for the trade to develop without them? To correct the many mistakes by which we have discouraged and all but destroyed the merchant marine of the country, to retrace the steps by which we have, it seems almost deliberately, withdrawn our flags from the seas, except where, here and there, a ship of war is bidden carry it or some wandering yacht displays it, would take a long time and involve many detailed items of legislation, and the trade which we ought immediately to handle would disappear or find other channels while we debated the items.

It is not a question of the government monopolizing the field. It should take a connection to make it certain that transportation at reasonable rates will be promptly provided, even where the carriage is not at first profitable; and then, when the carriage has become sufficiently profitable to attract and engage capital, and engage it in abundance, the government ought to withdraw. I very earnestly hope that congress will of this opinion, and that both houses will adopt this exceedingly important bill.

The great subject of rural credits still remains to be dealt with, and it is a matter of deep regret that the difficulties of the subject have seemed to render it impossible to complete a bill for passage at this session.

**Alaskan Surveys.**

There is another matter of which I must make special mention. It may seem a very small thing. It affects only a single item of appropriation. But many human lives and many great enterprises hang upon it. It is the matter of making adequate provision for the survey and charting of our coasts. It is immediately pressing and exigent in connection with the immense coast line of Alaska, a coast line greater than that of the United States themselves.

**Economy Urged.**

Before I close may I say a few words upon two topics, much discussed out of doors, upon which it is highly important that our judgments should be clear, definite and steadfast?

One of these is economy in government expenditures. In the appropriations we pass we are spending the money of the great people whose servants we are—not our own. We are trustees and responsible stewards in the spending.

I think that it is generally agreed that there should be a systematic reorganization so as to secure greater efficiency and effect considerable saving in expense. But the amount of money saved in that way would, I believe, though not considerable in itself, running it may be into the millions, be relatively small—small, I mean, in proportion to the total necessary outlays of the government. It would be thoroughly worth effecting, as every saving would, great or small. Our duty is not altered by the scale of our saving. But my point is that the people of the United States do not wish to curtail the activities of this government; they wish, rather, to enlarge them; and with every enlargement, and that with the growth of the country itself, there must come, of course, the inevitable increase of expense.

**National Defences.**

National defence cannot be dismissed without first answering some very searching questions. It is said in some instances that we are not prepared for war. What is meant by being prepared? Is it meant that we are not ready upon brief notice to put a nation in the field, a nation of men trained to arms? Of course, we are not ready to do that; and we shall never be in time of peace so

long as we retain our present political principles and institutions. And what is it that it is suggested we should be prepared to do? To defend ourselves against attack? We have always found means to do that, and shall find them whenever it is necessary without calling our people away from their necessary tasks to render compulsory military service in time of peace.

From the first we have had a clear and settled policy with regard to military establishments. While we maintain our present principles, we shall never have a large standing army. If asked, are you ready to defend yourselves? We reply, most assuredly, to the utmost; and yet we shall not ask our young men to spend the best years of their lives making soldiers of themselves.

We must depend in every time of national peril, in the future as in the past, not upon a standing army, not yet upon a reserve army, but upon citizenry trained and accustomed to arms. It will be right enough, right American policy, dependent on our principles and policies, to provide a system whereby every citizen who will volunteer for the training will be made familiar with the use of modern arms, the rudiments of drill and maneuver, and the maintenance and sanitation of camps. We should encourage such training and make it a means of discipline which our young men will learn to value. It is right that we should provide it not only, but that we should make it as attractive as possible, and so induce our young men to undergo it at such times as they can command little freedom and can seek the physical exercise they need, for mere health's sake, if for nothing more. Every means by which such things can be stimulated is legitimate, and such a method smacks of true American ideas. It is right, too, that the National Guard of the state should be developed and strengthened by every means which is not inconsistent with obligations to our own people or with the established policy of our government.

**Navy for Defence.**

A powerful navy we have always regarded as our proper and natural means of defence; and it has always been of defence that we have thought, never of aggression or of conquest. But who shall tell us now what sort of navy to build? We shall take leave to be strong upon the seas, in the future as in the past; and there will be no thought of offense or of provocation in that. Our ships are our natural bulwarks. When will the experts tell us just what kind we should construct and when will they be right for ten years together if the relative efficiency of craft of different kinds and uses continues to change as we have seen it change these last few months?

But I turn away from the subject. It is not new. There is no new need to discuss it. We shall not alter our attitude toward it because some amongst us are nervous and excited. We shall easily and sensibly agree upon a policy of defence. The question has not changed its aspects because the times are not normal. Our policy will not be for an occasion. It will be conceived as a permanent and settled thing, which we will pursue at all seasons; without haste and after a fashion perfectly consistent with the peace of the world, the abiding friendship of states, and the unhindered freedom of all with whom we deal. Let there be no misconception. The country has been mainly formed. We have not been negligent of national defence. We are not unmindful of the great responsibility resting upon us. We shall learn and profit by the lesson of every experience and every new circumstance; and what is needed will be adequately done.

### Germans Lose 100,000 With Officers

(By Associated Press.)  
PETROGRAD, Dec. 8.—The Bourse Gazette estimates during the month of fighting around Lodz was 100,000, the percentage of loss being particularly high among the officers, such as colonels and generals, who remained on the firing line until able to escape only by motorcycles.

### CONFESSED MURDER OF LITTLE GIRL IN SACRAMENTO

JANITOR OF LUTHERAN CHURCH  
REVEALS ALL DETAILS  
OF CRIME.

(By Associated Press.)  
SACRAMENTO, Dec. 8.—David Fountain has confessed to the murder of Margaret Milling and has been indicted on the charge of murder. He confessed last night, when details of the crime were revealed. He is being watched to prevent suicide.

SACRAMENTO, Dec. 8.—The sensational discovery was made today that David Fountain, janitor of the church where the girl was murdered, had served five terms in Pennsylvania and Iowa for burglary and safe robbery and also had been incarcerated in several insane asylums. He is not saying anything.

### SOLDIER APPOINTED BY GOV. WHITMAN

TENDERED POSITION SUPERIN-  
TENDENT OF WORKS FOR  
NEW YORK STATE.

(By Associated Press.)  
NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Major General William W. Wotherspoon, who was retired as chief of staff of the United States army in November, has been appointed state superintendent of public works by Governor-elect Whitman. It is said Wotherspoon has accepted.

### GASOLINE LADEN STEAMER DESTROYED BY FIRE

(By Associated Press.)  
LONDON, Dec. 8.—The British steamer Vedra, from Port Arthur, Texas, with a cargo of gasoline, went ashore in a gale. The cargo ignited and of the crew of thirty-six, only two were saved.

### PERUVIAN TOWN DESTROYED BY EARTHQUAKE SHOCK

(By Associated Press.)  
LIMA, Peru, Dec. 8.—The mountain town of Coracora, 300 miles southwest of Lima, was damaged by earthquake. The town is in ruins.

OUT OF ALL DANGER.

Mrs. "Doc" Tanner, who was run over by an automobile recently and sustained a fractured leg, is improving rapidly and now is pronounced out of danger by Dr. McLeod.

### Germans Capture 100,000 Men at Lodz

(By Associated Press.)  
LONDON, Dec. 8.—A Berlin dispatch says 100,000 prisoners were taken by the Germans when they captured Lodz. News of the capture of Lodz aroused extraordinary enthusiasm in Berlin, where houses were decked with German and Austrian flags and the people indulged in a great demonstration.

### GERMANS MAKE SHARP COUNTER ATTACK IN THE YPRES REGION

RETREATING RUSSIANS ARE PUR-  
SUED BY THE KAISER'S  
ARMY.

(By Associated Press.)  
LONDON, Dec. 8.—The Germans have answered the challenge of the allies, who recently assumed the offensive, by undertaking a sharp counter attack. Along the Yser in the region of Ypres the Germans are more active. Paris says the attacks were attended with success.

Berlin asserts the Germans in the east are pursuing the retreating Russians east and south of Lodz. Petrograd asserts the Russians were considering the abandonment of Lodz. Russian lines in the region of Lodz will be reformed.

### ROCKEFELLER PAID FOR LABOR ESSAY

"INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM" WRIT-  
TEN AT THE INSTIGATION  
OF CAPITALIST.

(By Associated Press.)  
DENVER, Dec. 8.—Ivy Lee, executive assistant of the Pennsylvania railroad, was the author of "Facts in Colorado's Struggle for Industrial Freedom," according to J. F. Welborn, president of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company, before the federal commission. Welborn previously protested against revealing the name, but received a release from Lee. Rockefeller, Jr., employed Lee.

### GALE OF RAIN AND SNOW ON THE ATLANTIC COAST

(By Associated Press.)  
NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Rain and snow followed in the wake of a gale which for 48 hours has lashed the north Atlantic at the cost of five lives. The damage is estimated at hundreds of thousands.

### RUSSIANS ARE DRIVEN OUT OF AUSTRO-HUNGARY

(By Associated Press.)  
BUDAPEST, Dec. 8.—The Russian invaders in northern Hungary have been repulsed and are in full retreat. Only two communities of Hungary are in the hands of the enemy.

### DISTINGUISHED DIPLOMAT DIES ABOARD STEAMER

(By Associated Press.)  
HONOLULU, Dec. 8.—William Rockhill, a distinguished American diplomat, died today enroute to Peking to assume the duties of adviser to President Yuan Shi Kai.